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Jameco Part Number 200053

Resettable Fuse
ERF SERIES

OVERVIEW

• TECHNOLOGY BASIC

Polymeric PTC resettable fuse devices synergistically integrate the advance polymer material technologies, conductive material science and novel processing engineering. Electrical resistance of such material and devices increases with increasing temperatures. When experiencing "over-current and/or over-voltage", the device generates thermal energy (Energy = I*V) and heats up itself. This makes its polymer matrix morphology change from crystalline to amorphous phase and results in a resistance increase of thousands of orders of magnitude such that "trip" the electricity. The device will remain hot and stay "tripped" until the fault is cleared and power is removed (Figure 1).

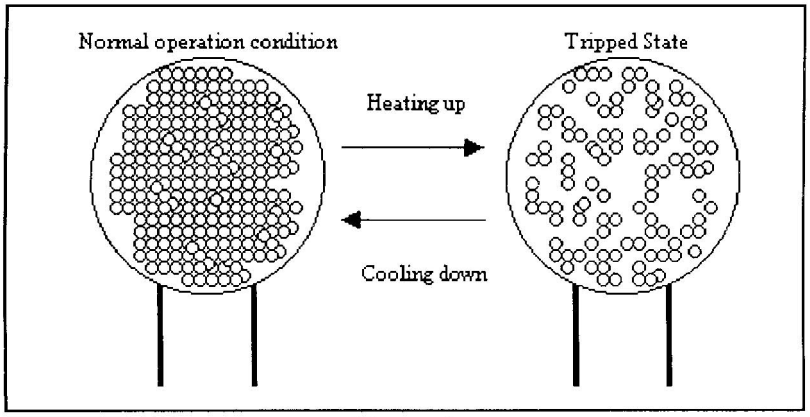
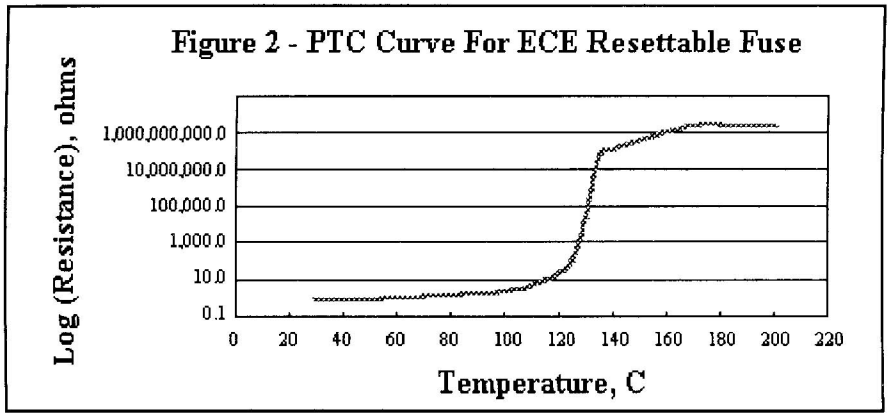


Figure 1

• WHAT IS A RESETTABLE FUSE?

Resettable fuses are made of patented novel polymeric PTC material in thin sheet form. With electrodes and leads attached on both sides, it is placed in a series to protect a circuit. At "normal operating condition" the device remains at an extremely low resistance (mini-ohms) and allows the electrical current flow thought it without any restriction. When over-current condition occurs, the polymeric PTC material heats up and its resistance increases sharply. Such a sharp resistance increase (to an insulated status) cuts off the current in the circuit, and consequently protects the element and device in the circuit. Upon the fault current being removed, the resettable fuse will be cooled and its resistance will drop to the original extremely low value. The fuse was "resetted" and allows the current through the circuit again.



- **HOLD CURRENT, TRIP CURRENT, AND THERMAL DERATING**

Hold current (I_H), and Trip current (I_T) of a resettable fuse are rated at 23^0C. Typically its trip current is twice as much as its hold current. The fuse will not trip at its hold current or blow and will trip at or above its trip current. However, , due to the PTC effect both I_T and I_H reduces with ambient temperature increase and vice versa. As shown on fig.3, the currents are reduced nearly 50% at 85^0C and increased to 150% at -40^0C.

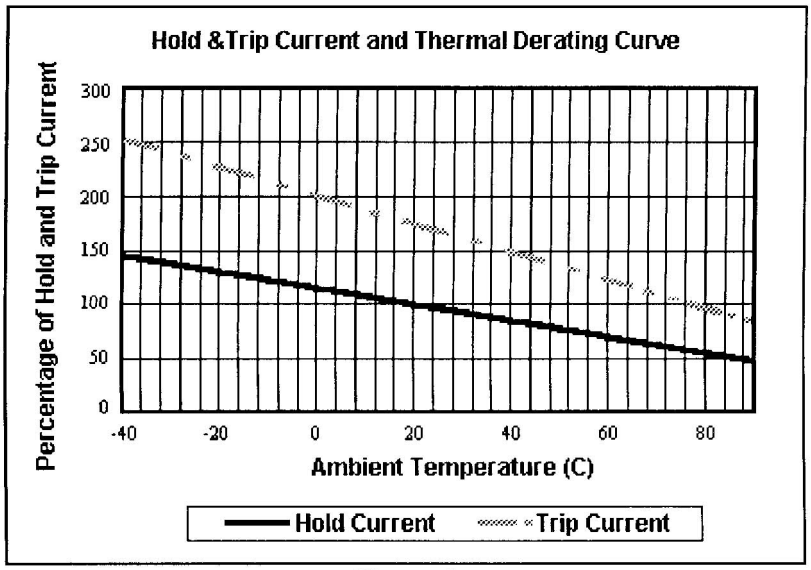


Figure 3

RADIAL LEADED PTC

- Radial leaded devices being lower hold current, solid state
- Operation current: 100mA ~ 3.75A
- Maximum voltage: 60V
- Temperature range: -40^{0}C to 85^{0}C
- Cured, flame retardant epoxy polymer insulating material meets UL 94V-0 requirement

APPLICATIONS

Ideal for low voltage power supply with a load to be protected:

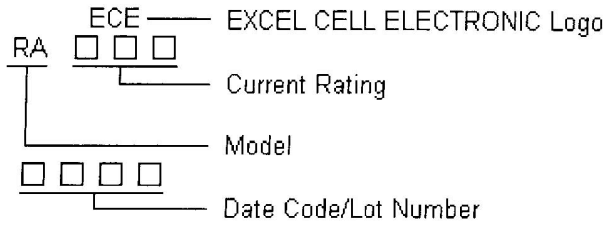
- Computers and peripherals
- Security and fire alarm system
- General electronics
- Loud speakers
- Automotive applications
- Power Transformers

Part Numbering System:

(1)ERF (2)XX (3)XXX (4)XX (5)X (6)X

1. Product Name
2. Model: RA – radial leaded devices, low hold current
3. Current rating
4. Voltage rating
5. Packing type
6. Special number

Example



***If the current rating is under 1Amp there will be no "ECE" logo shown on the body.**

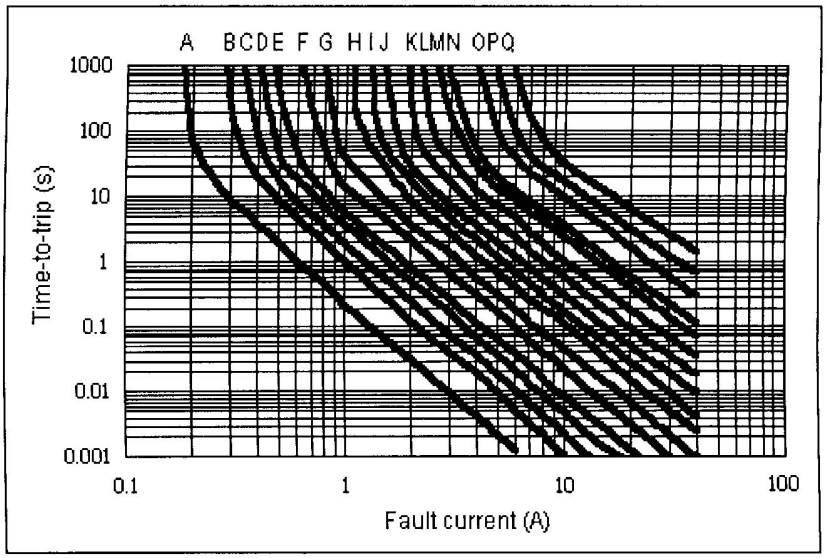
Electrical Characteristics (23^{0}C)

Part No.	Hold Current	Trip Current	Max. Time to Trip	Max. Current	Rated Voltage	Pd	Resistance Tolerance	
	I_H, A	I_T, A	@5x I_H	I_{MAX}, A	V_{MAX}, V	W	R_{MIN} (Ω)	$R1_{MAX}$ (Ω)
RA010-60	0.10	0.20	4.0	40	60	0.38	2.50	7.50

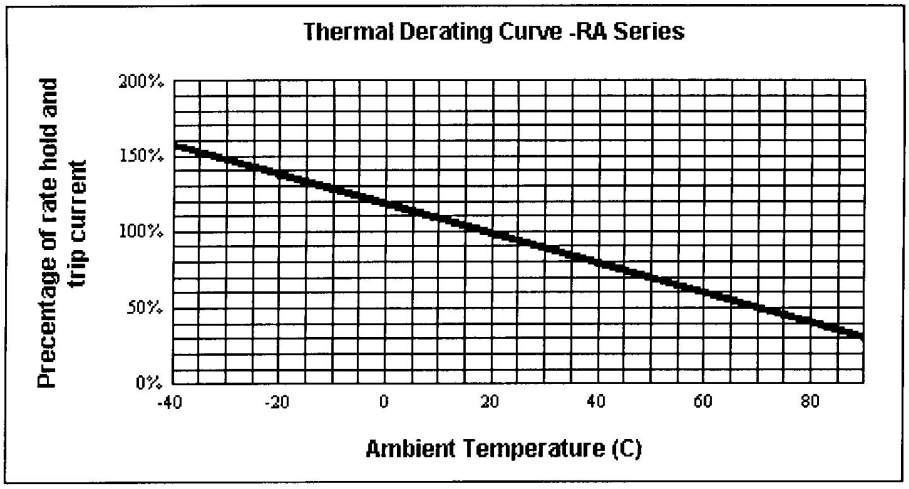
RA017-60	0.17	0.34	3.0	40	60	0.48	2.00	7.00
RA020-60	0.20	0.40	2.2	40	60	0.41	1.83	4.40
RA025-60	0.25	0.50	2.5	40	60	0.45	1.25	3.00
RA030-60	0.30	0.60	3.0	40	60	0.49	0.88	2.10
RA040-60	0.40	0.80	3.8	40	60	0.56	0.55	1.29
RA050-50	0.50	1.00	4.0	40	60	0.77	0.50	1.17
RA065-60	0.65	1.30	5.3	40	60	0.88	0.31	0.72
RA075-60	0.75	1.50	6.3	40	60	0.92	0.25	0.60
RA090-60	0.90	1.8	7.2	40	60	0.99	0.20	0.47
RA110-60	1.10	2.20	8.2	40	60	1.50	0.15	0.38
RA135-60	1.35	2.70	9.6	40	60	1.70	0.12	0.30
RA160-60	1.60	3.20	11.4	40	60	1.90	0.09	0.22
RA185-60	1.85	3.70	12.6	40	60	2.10	0.08	0.19
RA250-60	2.50	5.00	15.6	40	60	2.50	0.05	0.13
RA300-60	3.00	6.00	19.8	40	60	2.80	0.04	0.10
RA375-60	3.75	7.50	24.0	40	60	3.20	0.03	0.08

I_H – Hold current-maximum current at which the device will not trip at 23^0C still air
I_T – Trip current-minimum current at which the device will always trip at 23^0C still air
V_{MAX} – Maximum voltage device can withstand with out damage at rated current
I_{MAX} – Maximum fault current device can withstand without damage at rated voltage ($V_{MAX)}$
Pd – Typical power dissipated from device when in the tripped state in 23^0C still air environment
R_{MIN} – Minimum device resistance at 23^0C
$R1_{MAX}$ – Maximum device resistance at 23^0C 1 hour after tripping

A=RA010-60
B=RA017-60
C=RA020-60
D=RA025-60
E=RA030-60
F=RA040-60
G=RA050-60
H=RA065-60
I=RA075-60
J=RA090-60
K=RA110-60
L=RA135-60
M=RA160-60
N=RA185-60
O=RA250-60
P=RA300-60
Q=RA375-60

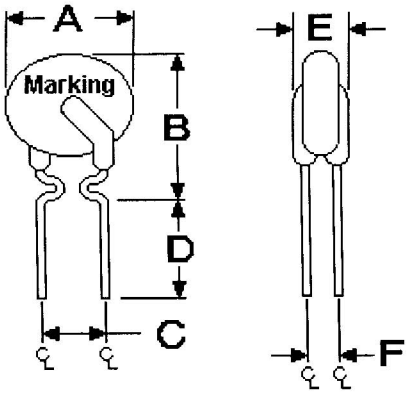


Thermal Derating Curve



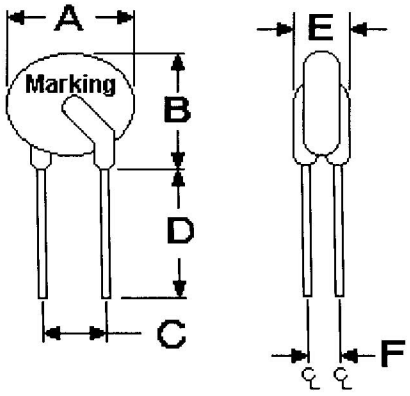
RA Product Dimensions (UNIT: mm)

Part No.	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Maximum	Maximum	Typical	Minimum	Minimum	Typical
RA-010-60	7.4	12.7	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-017-60	7.4	12.7	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-020-60	7.4	12.2	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-025-60	7.4	12.7	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-030-60	7.4	13.0	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-040-60	7.6	13.5	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-050-60	7.9	13.7	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-065-60	9.7	14.5	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-075-60	10.4	15.2	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-090-60	11.7	15.8	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.1
RA-110-60	13.0	18.0	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-135-60	14.5	19.6	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-160-60	16.3	21.3	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-185-60	17.8	22.9	5.1	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-250-60	21.3	26.4	10.2	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-300-60	24.9	30.0	10.2	7.6	3.1	1.4
RA-375-60	28.5	33.5	10.2	7.6	3.1	1.4



RA 010-60 ~ RA 090-60

- Lead Size: 24AWG
- Ø 0.51 mm Diameter



RA 110-60 ~ RA 375-60

- Lead Size: 20AWG
- Ø 0.81 mm Diameter